ADVANCED ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

REACTIONS, MECHANISMS, AND STRUCTURE

FOURTH EDITION

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$$-C = C - OR \xrightarrow{H^-} -CH - C - OR \xrightarrow{H_1O} -CH - C - OR \xrightarrow{H^-} -CH - C - OR$$

$$\stackrel{\text{OH}}{\longrightarrow} - \stackrel{\text{OH}}{\overset{\mid}{\longleftarrow}} - \stackrel{\text{ORH}}{\overset{-ROH}{\longrightarrow}} - \stackrel{\text{CH}}{\longleftarrow} \stackrel{\oplus}{\longleftarrow} - \stackrel{\text{CH}}{\longleftarrow} \stackrel{-\text{R}^{-}}{\longrightarrow} - \stackrel{\text{CH}}{\longleftarrow} \stackrel{-\text{C}}{\longleftarrow} = 0$$

Among the facts supporting this mechanism (which is an A-SE2 mechanism because the substrate is protonated in the rate-determining step) are: (1) ¹⁸O labeling shows that in ROCH=CH2 it is the vinyl-oxygen bond and not the RO bond that cleaves;497 (2) the reaction is subject to general acid catalysis, 498 (3) there is a solvent isotope effect when D2O is used. 498 Enamines are also hydrolyzed by acids (see 6-2); the mechanism is similar. Ketene dithioacetals R2C=C(SR'), also hydrolyze by a similar mechanism, except that the initial protonation step is partially reversible. 490 Furans represent a special case of enol ethers that are cleaved by acid to give 1,4 diones. Thus

$$H_3C \xrightarrow{Q} CH_3 \xrightarrow{H_3O_4} CH_3 - C - CH_2 - CH_2 - C - CH_3$$

Oxonium ions are cleaved by water to give an alcohol and an ether:

$$R_2O^+BF_4^- + H_2O \longrightarrow R_2O + ROH + HBF_4$$

OS I, 67, 205; II, 302, 305, 323; III, 37, 127, 465, 470, 536, 541, 641, 701, 731, 800; IV, 302, 499, 660, 816, 903; V, 91, 292, 294, 703, 716, 937, 967, 1088; VI, 64, 109, 312, 316, 361, 448, 496, 683, 869, 893, 905, 996; VII, 12, 162, 241, 249, 251, 263, 271, 287, 381, 495; 68, 25, 92; 69, 31, 55, 148.

0-7 Hydrolysis of Epoxides

(3) OC-seco-hydroxy-de-alkoxy-substitution

$$\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{O} + H_2O \xrightarrow{H^* \text{ or }} - C \xrightarrow{O} C \end{array}$$

**Jones: Wood J. Chem. Soc. 1964, \$400; Okuyama: Fueno: Farnkawa Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn. 1970, 43, 3256; Kreevoy, Eliason J. Phys. Clem. 1969, 72, 1315; Lienhard: Wang J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1969, 91, 1146; Kresge; Chen J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1972, 64, 2318; Burt: Chaing, Kreege; Sillage; Can. J. Chem. 1984, 62, 74.
**King Chem. Soc. 1972, 64, 2318; Burt: Chaing, Kreege; Sillage; Can. J. Chem. 1984, 62, 74.
**King Chem. Soc. 1986, 1843, 1843, 1843, 1843, 1843, 1843, 1843, 1843, 1843, 1843, 1843, 1844

REACTION 0-9

The hydrolysis of ea reaction is catalyzed acid catalysts the rea with this reagent.50 epoxides.501

OS V. 414.

Attack by OH a

Hydrolysis cf 4 Hydroxy-de-ha

Acvl halides are so halides must be star Consequently, water difficult cases hydrin because acyl halides Br < 1.502 If a carbo 0-74). The mechanist in highly polar solve: for the SN2 mechanis Hydrolysis of act where hydrogen ben

OS II, 74. 0-9 Hydrolysis c² 4

Hydroxy-de-ad

Anhydrides are some is usually a strong at acid catalysis does to can also be catalyzed bases can also cataly: is actually the result talyzes the hydrolys:

500 Fieser; Fieser Reage 500 Berti; Macchia: Mac see For a review, see 7

with water, alcohols. and 177-230. 503Bender; Chen J. A. Bentley; Koo; Norman .

Perkin Trans, 2 1989, 15 See Bevan; Hudson / Satchell Q. Rev. C 197, pp. 280-287. Aust. J. Chem. 1983, 3:

ceremone step is protonation of grade twicen but at the β carbon, 495 the true the mechanism is similar

at 4-5E2 mechanism because the re . - 10 labeling shows that = Fil some that cleaves:49" (2) the sa strent isotope effect when Dall In the medicanism is similar. Ketene meaning except that the initia em a special case of enol ethers that

$$\mathbb{E}_{i}$$
 \longrightarrow $\mathbb{I}\mathbb{H}_{i}$ \longrightarrow \mathbb{C} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C} \mathbb{H}_{i}

and in state NOH - HBF.

5

The hydrolysis of epoxides is a convenient method for the preparation of vic-diols. The reaction is catalyzed by acids or bases (see discussion of the mechanism on p. 369). Among acid catalysts the reagent of choice is perchloric acid, since side reactions are minimized with this reagent. 500 Dimethyl sulfoxide is a superior solvent for the alkaline hydrolysis of epoxides, 501

OS V. 414

B. Attack by OH at an Acyl Carbon

0-8 Hydrolysis of Acyl Halides Hydroxy-de-halogenation

Acyl halides are so reactive that hydrolysis is easily carried out. In fact, most simple acyl halides must be stored under anhydrous conditions lest they react with water in the air. Consequently, water is usually a strong enough nucleophile for the reaction, though in difficult cases hydroxide ion may be required. The reaction is seldom synthetically useful, because acyl halides are normally prepared from acids. The reactivity order is F < Cl <Br < 1.502 If a carboxylic acid is used as the nucleophile, an exchange may take place (see 0-74). The mechanism⁵⁰² of hydrolysis can be either SN1 or tetrahedral, the former occurring in highly polar solvents and in the absence of strong nucleophiles. 503 There is also evidence for the SN2 mechanism in some cases.504

Hydrolysis of acyl halides is not usually catalyzed by acids, except for acyl fluorides, where hydrogen bonding can assist in the removal of F.505 OS II, 74.

0-9 Hydrolysis of Anhydrides

Hydroxy-de-acyloxy-substitution

Anhydrides are somewhat more difficult to hydrolyze than acyl halides, but here too water is usually a strong enough nucleophile. The mechanism is usually tetrahedral. Only under acid catalysis does the SN1 mechanism occur and seldom even then. 506 Anhydride hydrolysis can also be catalyzed by bases. Of course, OH- attacks more readily than water, but other bases can also catalyze the reaction. This phenomenon, called nucleophilic catalysis (p. 334). is actually the result of two successive tetrahedral mechanisms. For example, pyridine catalyzes the hydrolysis of acetic anhydride in this manner.507

Fieser; Fieser Reagents for Organic Synthesis, vol. 1; Wiley: New York, 1967, p. 796.

**Berti; Macchia Macchia Terhaedron Lett. 1965, 3421.

**Speri a review, see Talbot, Ref. 197, pp. 226-257. For a review of the mechanisms of reactions of acyl halides with water, alcohols, and amines, see Kivinen, in Patai The Chemistry of Acyl Halides; Wiley: New York, 1972, pp.

¹⁰Bender; Chen J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1963, 85, 30. See also Song; Jencks J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1989, 111, 8470; Bentley; Koo; Norman J. Org. Chem. 1991, 56, 1604

Selfentley; Carter; Harris, Ref. 198; Guthrie; Pike, Ref. 198. See also Lee; Sung; Uhm; Ryu J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 2 1989, 1697.

⁵⁰⁵Bevan; Hudson J. Chem. Soc. 1953, 2187; Satchell J. Chem. Soc. 1963, 555.

 Fully Servant, ruuson J. Chem. Soc. 1953, 2187; Satchell J. Chem. Soc. 1963, 555.
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